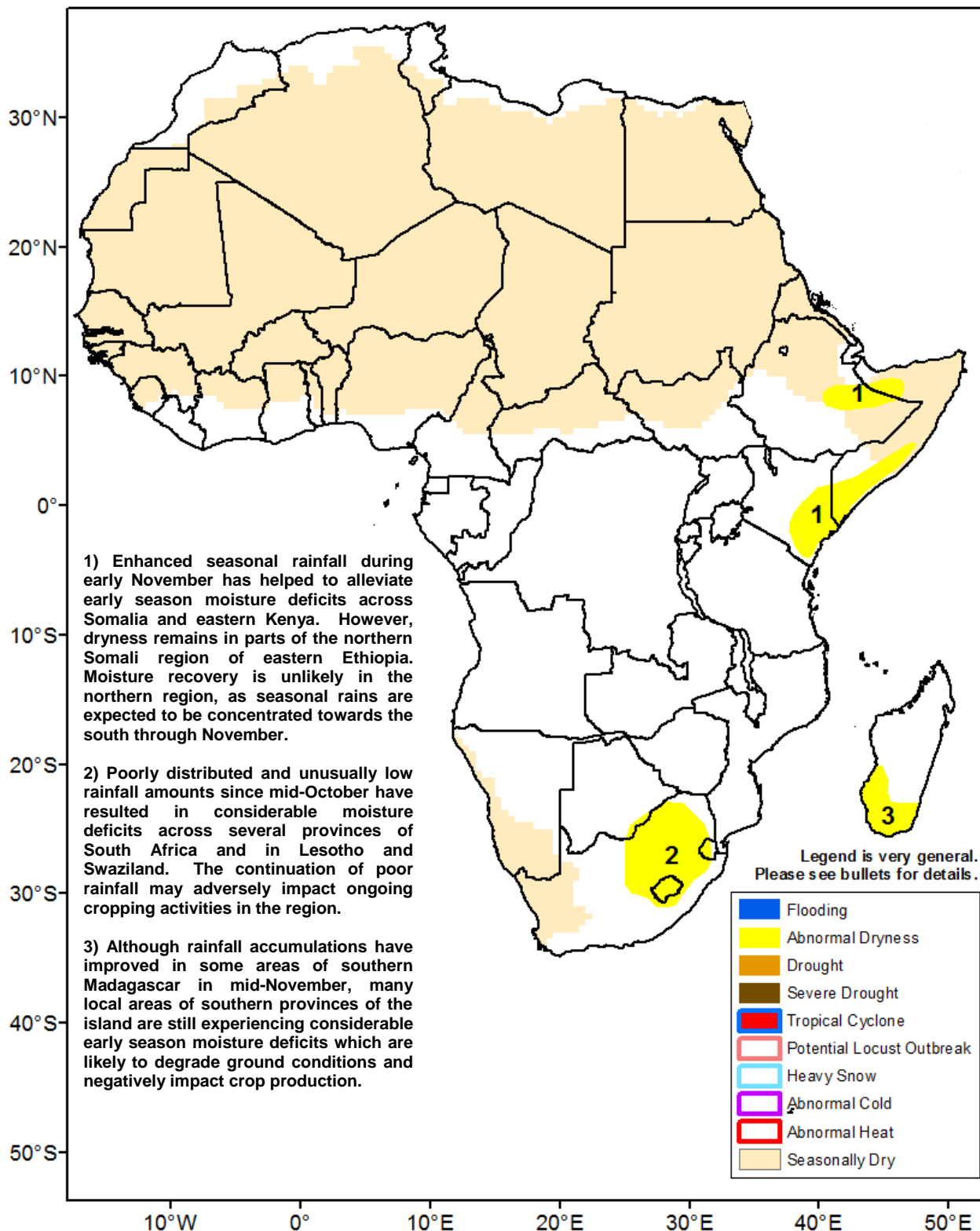




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook November 23 – 29, 2017

- Despite a recent increase in rains, many areas in South Africa remain anomalously dry since October.
- Drier conditions return in East Africa during late November.



Reduced seasonal rainfall received in the Greater Horn.

Following a period of enhanced seasonal rainfall in early November, drier conditions returned throughout most of East Africa, as only portions of central Kenya received favorable rainfall amounts during the last week. In Ethiopia and Somalia, little to no rainfall amounts were registered throughout many provinces according to satellite rainfall estimates (**Figure 1**). Similarly, many local areas in western Kenya and across the Lake Victoria regions of Uganda and Tanzania also saw reductions in seasonal rainfall during mid-November. Further south, low to locally moderate rainfall amounts were received throughout much of Tanzania.

As the end of November approaches, seasonal rainfall across the Greater Horn has begun its climatological decline, reducing the opportunity for moisture recovery for some local areas. Analysis of the seasonal rainfall performance to date shows mostly average to above average conditions across southern and eastern Ethiopia, central Somalia, and northern Kenya. The positive seasonal conditions were mainly attributed to the early November period of enhanced rainfall. However, many portions of the Tana River basin and Garissa region in eastern Kenya are experiencing less than 80 percent of their average rainfall, with some local areas receiving less than half since late October (**Figure 2**). Water levels along Jubba and Shebelle River have subsided during the last week in southern Somalia, alleviating concerns for river inundation.

During the next seven days, models suggest another week of potentially low rainfall accumulations over Ethiopia, Somalia and parts of Kenya, as most of the shower activity is forecast further south over southern Kenya and Tanzania.

Little relief observed in South Africa

During the last seven days, an increase in seasonal rainfall was observed throughout parts of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Madagascar, and in the southern provinces of South Africa. However, the increase in rainfall did not extend into the Maize Triangle region of South Africa, leaving many local areas in the Northern Cape, Free State, North West, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, and Limpopo provinces of country with another week of below-average rainfall. As a result, seasonal moisture deficits have strengthened and expanded towards the west over the Northern Cape region, where several local areas have received less than half of the normal accumulated rainfall since late October (**Figure 2**). The continuation of suppressed early season rainfall in South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland has the potential to adversely impact cropping activities.

In Madagascar, moisture relief was more substantial than South Africa as some central and eastern provinces of the island saw high rainfall accumulations during the last week; however several areas in the southern provinces did not experience as much moisture recovery. The suppressed early seasonal rainfall is occurring over areas that experienced abnormal dryness and drought conditions during the previous monsoon, which is likely to negatively impact cropping activities if poor rains continue this season.

Note: The hazards outlook map on page 1 is based on current weather/climate information and short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week). It assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.

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